

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. Fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group suitable for treating organic waste, the fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group being produced by;

growing together in an environment where an oxygen concentration is kept essentially at 1 ppm or less, with carbon sources for a nutrient and electron-accepters including inorganic salts.

2. The fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group as described in Claim 1, the fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group, as predominant organisms, comprising;

*Mucor indicus* (ATCC90364),

*Myxococcus* sp. (ATCC49305),

*Flavobacterium johnsoniae* (ATCC23107),

*Pseudomonas alcaligenes* (ATCC14909),

*Klebsiella ornitolytica* (ATCC31898),

*Bacillus licheniformis* (ATCC14580),

*Bosea thiooxidans* (ATCC700366), and

*Methylosinus tricosporium* (ATCC35070).

3. The fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group as described in Claim 1, in which the inorganic salts as electron-acceptors include at least nitrates.

4. The fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group as

described in Claim 1, in which the carbon sources are organic matter including cellulose substances.

5. An agent for treating organic waste, comprising; fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group produced by growing together in an environment where an oxygen concentration is kept essentially at 1 ppm or less, with carbon sources for a nutrient and electron-accepters including inorganic salts.

6. A method for treating organic waste, comprising; mixing fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group with an organic waste, and decomposing the organic waste, in which the fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group produced by growing together in an environment where an oxygen concentration is kept essentially at 1 ppm or less, with carbon sources for a nutrient and electron-accepters including inorganic salts.

7. An agent suitable for deodorizing organic waste, comprising;

fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group produced by growing together in an environment where an oxygen concentration is kept essentially at 1 ppm or less, with carbon sources for a nutrient and electron-accepters including inorganic salts.

8. A method for deodorizing a fetid source containing

organic matter, comprising;

mixing fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group with a fetid source, and decomposing odorous materials, in which the fungi and their symbiotic bacterial group produced by growing together in an environment where an oxygen concentration is kept essentially at 1 ppm or less, with carbon sources for a nutrient and electron-accepters including inorganic salts.